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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/846,205	05/02/2001	Hoon Lee	11349-P66632US0	7246

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EXAMINER	
PERILLA, JASON M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2638	

DATE MAILED: 06/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/846,205	LEE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jason M. Perilla	2638	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 April 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-6 and 8-16* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-6 and 8-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *21 December 2004* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-2, 4-6, and 8-16 are pending in the instant application.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to because portions of figure 2 are poorly copied and illegible. Certain blocks in figure 2 are not clearly defined. The outlines of references 204, 206, 220, and 222 are not clear and the text in the figure is not easily legible. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The proposed drawing changes filed December 21, 2004 are approved by the Examiner. However, new replacement drawing sheets in compliance with CFR §

1.121(d) are required. Specifically, the label "Replacement Sheet" should be present once per page in the header of the page rather than under the figure number.

Response to Amendment/Argument

4. The claim objections set forth in the first office action dated August 21, 2004 have been withdrawn in view of the amendments to the claims filed April 15, 2005.

5. The prior art rejections set forth in the first office action have been withdrawn in view of the amendments to the claims filed April 15, 2005.

6. New objections and prior art rejections are set forth below.

Claim Objections

7. Claims 1-2, 4-6, and 8-16 objected to because of the following informalities:

Regarding claim 1, in line 9, "the band TX processing means" should be replaced by –the predetermined number of band TX processing means--, in line 14, "a predetermined number of the band" should be replaced by –the predetermined number of band--, in lines 17-18, "the synthesized digital TX data to an analog synthesized TX signal" should be replaced by –the digital synthesized passband signal to an analog synthesized passband signal--, and, in line 20, "the band TX processing means" should be replaced by –the predetermined number of band TX processing means--.

Regarding claims 6, 10, and 14, the claims are objected to for the same reasons as applied to claim 1 above.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. Claims 6, 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 6, the claim is rejected because the band multiplexer is limited to multiplexing data both *from* (line 18) the predetermined number of band RX processing means and also *to* (line 24) each of the predetermined number of band RX processing means. Therefore, one skilled in the art is unable to determine definite limitations regarding the band multiplexing means.

Regarding claims 8 and 9, the claims are rejected as being based upon a rejected parent claim.

Regarding claim14, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 6 above.

Regarding claims 15 and 16, the claims are rejected as being based upon a rejected parent claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bremer (US 4464767) in view of Samueli et al (US 6144712 – IDS reference AA; hereafter "Samueli").

Regarding claim 1, Bremer discloses by figure 3 a QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) transmitting apparatus having a multiplicity of transmission bands (abstract), comprising: band splitting means (ref. 28; col. 2, lines 14-20) for distributing TX data ("binary data") to a predetermined number of band TX processing means (refs. 22, 24, and 26); the band TX processing means symbol-encoding the output data of the band splitting means ("QAM Level Encoder"), and converting the TX data to a passband signal ("QAM Filter and Carrier Modulator"); and synthesizing means (38) for synthesizing the passband signal outputted from a predetermined number of the band TX processing means (col. 2, lines 28-32). The "QAM Filter and Carrier Modulator" contained in each of the QAM modulators illustrated in figure 3 converts the TX data to a passband or, equivalently, modulates the signals onto a carrier in a frequency band which may be transmitted. Bremer does not disclose a) a QAM transmitting apparatus having variable transmission rates; b) TC (Transmission Convergence) sub-layer means for performing frame processing and error correction for TX (transmitting) data; c) pulse-shaping and interpolating the symbol-encoded data; or d) digital-to-analog converting and outputting means for converting the synthesized digital TX data to an analog synthesized TX signal to output. However, Samueli teaches a) a variable rate QAM transmitter (abstract) by figure 1 (col. 2, lines 40-45). Samueli teaches that a variable rate QAM transmitter may take a variable rate data stream as input (i.e. 0.1-20

megabits/sec; col. 1, lines 25-30). Using a variable rate transmitter allows the data being introduced to the system to change with time. Regarding limitation b), Samueli teaches a sub-layer (TC) means (fig. 1, ref. 16; col. 2, lines 49-55) for performing frame processing ("inserting preamble") and error correction for transmitting data. Samueli teaches the use of a frame processor and error correction encoder to condition the data to be transmitted for the correct reception of the data on the side of the receiver. Regarding limitation c), Samueli illustrates and teaches pulse-shaping (fig. 1, refs. 24 and 26; col. 3, lines 1-2) and interpolating the symbol-encoded data (fig. 1, refs. 28 and 30; col. 3, lines 5-17) because pulse-shaping filters the data to remove unwanted frequencies and interpolating conditions the data to have a proper common sampling interval for modulating and digital-to-analog conversion. Regarding limitation d), Samueli teaches digital-to-analog converting and outputting means (fig. 1, ref. 40) for converting the synthesized digital TX data to an analog synthesized TX signal to output (fig. 1, ref. 42) because the digital information must be converted into analog form before it may be transmitted over a channel. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to use the components of a variable rate QAM transmitter as taught by Samueli, which meet the limitations of a) – d) above, in the QAM transmitter of Bremer because they could advantageously be used to transmit data at various data rates according to the amount of data which is to be transmitted and condition the input data for wireless transmission. In the apparatus of Bremer in view of Samueli, the TC sub-layer means (Samueli; figure 1, ref. 16) is utilized to insert a preamble and error correction into the data to be

transmitted for data conditioning as understood by one having skill in the art before it is passed to the band splitting means (Bremer; fig. 3, ref. 28). The pulse shaping and interpolating means of Samueli (fig. 1, refs. 24, 26, 28, and 30) would be inserted between the QAM Level Encoder and QAM Filter and Carrier Modulator of Bremer (fig. 3, ref. 22) as motivated above. The QAM level encoder of Bremer is analogous to the QAM Symbol mapper of Samueli (fig. 1, ref. 18). Finally, in the apparatus of Bremer in view of Samueli, the DAC of Samueli would be positioned after the synthesizing means of Bremer (fig. 3, ref. 38) to facilitate in the transmission of an analog waveform over a channel as understood by one having skill in the art.

Further regarding claim 1, as broadly as claimed, it is inherent that the band splitting means (Bremer; fig. 3, ref. 28) would distribute the TX data to each of the predetermined number of band TX processing means (Bremer; fig. 3, refs. 22, 24, and 26) based upon a predetermined data transmission rate. That is, the data rate of each of the distributed data streams output by the band splitting means is based upon a predetermined data rate because it is necessarily determined beforehand ("predetermined") so that it may be output at said rate.

Regarding claim 2, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Further, in the apparatus of Bremer in view of Samueli, it is inherent that the data transmission rate of the TC sub-layer means is equal to sum of data transmission rates of the band TX processing means. The TC sub-layer means may be applied before the band splitting means. Therefore, the TC sub-layer supplies all of the data to the band splitting means and, hence, to all of the band TX processing means.

Regarding claim 3, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Bremer in view of Samueli do not expressly disclose that that the band splitting means distributes the TX data equally to each of the band TX processing means. However, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art that the band splitting means distributes the TX data equally to each of the band TX processing means because each of the processing means could thereby utilize the same system clock to simplify the design.

Regarding claim 10, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of the claim as applied to claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 11, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of the claim as applied to claim 2 above.

12. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bremer in view of Samueli, and in further view of Kaku et al (US 5987064; hereafter "Kaku").

Regarding claim 4, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Bremer in view of Samueli do not expressly disclose that the band splitting means distributes the TX data to each of the band TX processing means in units of bytes. However, Kaku discloses an exemplary embodiment of a 256 QAM (1 byte per symbol) constellation used in a QAM transmitter (fig. 6; col. 2, lines 60-65; col. 4, lines 60-65) for a modem. Further, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to distribute the TX data to each of the band TX processing means in units of bytes as suggested by Kaku. Applicant has

not disclosed that distributing the TX data to each of the band TX processing means in units of bytes provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected the transmitter of Bremer in view of Samueli to perform equally well with distributing the TX data to each of the band TX processing means in units of bytes because a QAM transmitter can rely upon any constellation size (bits per symbol) limited only by the transmission channel conditions and it is advantageous to transmit the greatest bits per symbol possible for the largest possible transmission rates.

Regarding claim 5, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Bremer in view of Samueli do not expressly disclose that the band TX processing means encodes the TX data in units of bytes. However, Kaku teaches an exemplary embodiment of a 256 QAM (1 byte per symbol) constellation used in a QAM transmitter (fig. 6; col. 2, lines 60-65; col. 4, lines 60-65) for a modem. Further, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode the TX data in units of bytes as suggested by Kaku. Applicant has not disclosed that encoding the TX data in units of bytes provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected the transmitter of Bremer in view of Samueli to perform equally well with encoding the TX data in units of bytes because a QAM transmitter can rely upon any constellation size (bits per symbol) limited only by the transmission channel conditions and it is advantageous to transmit the greatest bits per symbol possible for the largest possible transmission rates.

Regarding claim 12, Bremer in view of Samueli, and in further view of Kaku disclose the limitations of the claim as applied to claim 4 above.

Regarding claim 13, Bremer in view of Samueli, and in further view of Kaku disclose the limitations of the claim as applied to claim 4 above.

13. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bremer in view of Samueli, and in further view of Yagi (US 5995168).

Regarding claim 6, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above which provide for a QAM transmitting apparatus having a multiplicity of transmission bands. In light of the transmission apparatus of Bremer in view of Samueli, although it is not explicitly disclosed by such figures, it is implied and would have been at least obvious to implement a corresponding receiving apparatus to receive the signal transmitted. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to implement a corresponding receiving apparatus to the transmission apparatus (claim 1) of Bremer in view of Samueli comprising a QAM receiving apparatus having a multiplicity of transmission bands with variable transmission rates because it would provide utility for the transmission. The obvious receiving apparatus of Bremer in view of Samueli **would be the inverse** of the transmission apparatus to one having ordinary skill in the art, and *the references cited below are the corresponding references in the transmission apparatus.* Hence, the receiving apparatus would be comprising: analog-to-digital converting means (Samueli; fig. 1, ref. 40) for converting an analog signal received through a transmission line to a digital RX (receiving) signal; band distributing means (Bremer;

"synthesizing means", fig. 3, ref. 38) for distributing the digital RX signal to a predetermined number of band RX processing means; the band RX processing means (Bremer; fig. 3, refs. 22, 24, and 26) for converting the RX signal distributed from the band distributing means to a baseband signal (Bremer; fig. 3, "Carrier Modulator") and converting the compensated RX signal by QAM-decoding to a symbol (Bremer; fig. 3, "QAM Level Encoder"); band multiplexing means for multiplexing the output data from the predetermined number of the band RX processing means (Bremer; fig. 3, ref. 28); and TC (Transmission Convergence) sub-layer means for performing frame processing and error correction for the multiplexed RX data from the band multiplexing means (Samueli; fig. 1, ref. 16; col. 2, lines 49-55). The QAM receiving apparatus of Bremer in view of Samueli does not disclose compensating signal distortion of the baseband signal caused by the transmission line. However, Yagi teaches a QAM receiver by figure 1 having a well known digital equalizer (104) which compensates signal distortion of the baseband signal. Yagi teaches that the digital equalizer performs adaptive equalization of amplitude delay to correct for distortions which occur in the transmission path (col. 3, lines 46-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to utilize an adaptive equalizer as taught by Yagi in the QAM receiver of Bremer in view of Samueli because it would compensate for the signal distortion caused by the transmission line to provide better symbol decisions.

Regarding claim 14, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of the claim as applied to claim 6 above.

14. Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bremer in view of Samueli, in further view of Yagi, and in further view of Kaku.

Regarding claim 8, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of claim 6 as applied above. Further, it would have been obvious that the band distributing means distributes the RX data to the TC sub-layer means in units of bytes as applied to claim 4 above.

Regarding claim 9, Bremer in view of Samueli disclose the limitations of claim 6 as applied above. Further, it would have been obvious that the band RX processing means decodes the RX data in units of bytes as applied to claim 5 above.

Regarding claim 15, Bremer in view of Samueli, and in further view of Kaku disclose the limitations of the claim as applied to claim 8 above.

Regarding claim 16, Bremer in view of Samueli, and in further view of Kaku disclose the limitations of the claim as applied to claim 9 above.

Allowable Subject Matter

15. No claims are allowed.

Conclusion

16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

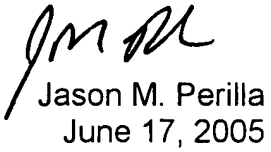
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason M. Perilla whose telephone number is (571) 272-3055. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Chin can be reached on (571) 272-3056. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jason M. Perilla
June 17, 2005

jmp

CHIEH M. FAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER